THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXI. NUMBER 37 | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1884. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN.....11-8 MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HEAR of a movement set up in the Bombay Presidency for raising a fund for sending annually to England a batch of 20 natives of India from the different Provinces for prosecuting their studies there from 3 to 5 years. The candidates will be chosen by examination "by competent local Committees specially appointed by the popular voice."

A CONTEMPORARY tells us that one Dr. J. C. Peters, a tracer of epidemics, is attempting a topographical history of cholera which he thinks will in all probability explain its communication from man to man. We will not feel uncomfortable for his surmises, nor do we feel ourselves called upon to accept the project as other than one of the current methods for buying a name and fame—a seven days wonder—which are sure to be consigned to the limbo of oblivion when they have served their purpose. As to how far the labours of the learned Doctor will help the progress of science—well, we must live and learn.

AN ELECTION for the Tagore Law Professorship will be held in March next, and the subjects for the lectures are the following:—The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India. (2) The Law relating to Damages. (3) The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion, and the Law of Property in Navigable and Non-navigable Rivers. (4) The Law relating to the Transfer of immoveable property *inter vivos*. Hasn't the legislature on the stocks and ready to launch a new project of law on Alluvion and Diluvion? If so, Rs. 10,000 for a course of lectures on the present judge-made law on the subject would be somewhat wasteful.

THE VICEROY has directed that the offices of the Government of India are to remain open in Simla until Saturday the 8th November, and to reopen in Calcutta on Monday the 24th November.

MR. LABOUCHERE tells us in *Truth*:—"I have always thought that the idea of a husband obtaining pecuniary damages for the misconduct of a wife is of very questionable morality. If the 'co' deserves to be fined, then the fine ought to go into the public exchequer. Such, however, is not the opinion of all husbands, and I hear that a case will, after the vacation, make its appearance in the Divorce Court in which the damages laid against the co-respondent are £40,000, the largest sum ever claimed. The respondent has been married over thirty years, and the 'co' an M.P, of a certain age, better known in the financial than in the political world. If I had any advice to tender to these middle-aged people, it would be to wash their dirty linen at home." The advice is certainly disinterested. But if all such cases were settled out of Court, how would *Truth* and *World* and other society papers thrive? There would be the character of the hero taken out of the play of Hamlet. What a loss did they and certain class of readers sustain by the private settlement of the Garmoyle case? We uncivilized people of Bengal never have such cases, nor need a solatium for the loss of affection of a faithless fair one. The only case of the kind that we remember in Calcutta was got up by one Sudarson-Chunder in the late Supreme Court, some fifty years ago, and the wretch rightly lost his caste for the enterprise. And that is why we have not that potent organ of high civilization, a society paper, amongst us.

THE MORMON missionaries had a bad day of it at the Lewis County, Tennesse. Their polygamous mission the people did not much relish, and attacked their meeting houses, killing two elders and several members of the congregation, and driving the others to the woods, where they are "threatened with death." This was Christian toleration with a vengeance.

A CORPSE has been discovered among the ruins of Pompeii in an exceptionally well-preserved state. It is the full-length fossil of a man who was probably struck while in flight at the time of the destruction of the city, upwards of 18 centuries ago. The features are well defined, the mouth being slightly open, showing the teeth in either jaw, the hands are perfect, and one is supposed to have held two keys, which were found close to it, while the legs are spread out and slightly raised; the left leg had, however, been broken, as the bone protruded.

A SUCCESSFUL experiment in balloon steering has just been accomplished in the neighbourhood of Paris. The balloon was shaped like a long cigar, and furnished with a screw and rudder. The ascent was made from the balloon works at Meudon. At first the balloon was permitted to rise to a height a little above the plateau of Chatillon. The screw was then set in motion by means of machinery, and the balloon, after slightly rocking for a moment, gradually quickened its speed, and moved eastward at the rate of some ten miles an hour. When it was over Meudon Forest, the rudder was handled, and the balloon sailed steadily towards Petit Bicetre. Then it was turned completely, and after a voyage of twenty-five minutes descended at the exact point from which it had risen. The experiment was conducted by M. Charles Renard, Captain of Engineers. The balloon was watched by large crowds on the banks of the river.

TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

MR. WHITE, President of the Madras Euraisan and Anglo Indian Association, writes in the *Eastern Guardain*, with reference to the Roorkee Resolution and its reported rescission: "It will be remembered that I went to England to have the resolution cancelled. I was confident of success, because there was a point of law involved which everybody had overlooked. The new definition, that only pure Asiatics were natives of India, contained in the Rookee Resolution, had not been put for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament, as required by the Act of 1870—hence it was an utterly illegal Resolution. I was wise enough to keep my secret until I got to the India Office, and then I respectfully informed the Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, in the interview he granted me, that the Resolution could not be carried out because it was illegal. Upon this Lord Kimberley said to me:—'I will write to Lord Ripon about that unfortunate Resolution' which was quite enough for me to draw the conclusion that the Roorkee Resolution was doomed." Here comes a bravado from the South. It is because the night clouds and fogs of Madras have cleared, the haziness of the intellect of the people has also become bright, and our lawyer President, who has had a share of his brightness, has been able to make a lucky hit that smashed the whole case for the pure Indians. It is the Government of India and not our "poor whites" who have "doomed" the Roorkee Resolution.

ON THE 29TH AUGUST Mr. Lawler, headmaster, Lahore High School, instituted criminal proceedings against Mr. Slater, assistant master of the same school and aged about 20 years, for the abduction of his wife. This youth, after travelling over a good part of India in company with Mrs Lawler, was arrested recently at Rewari, near Delhi. The question of the supply of funds for the romantic journey and other matters are likely to cause the case to be an interesting one to the lovers of scandal. This sort of assisting the head is rather untoward; the assistant should, if he has any particular penchant that way, try to assist other people and not his confiding head.

THE INDIAN WITNESS SAYS:—"Complaints reach us from many points in the North-West against the proposed conscience "clause" in the educational code. This is nothing less than a rule making attendence upon religious instruction optional in all aided schools. Many missionaries are of opinion that such a rule will break up the grant-in-aid system altogether, and they contend that the proposal is contrary to the whole spirit of the grant-in-aid rules. A few mischievous agitators are to be found in every town, and these worthies will see to it that no parents permit their boys voluntarily to receive Bible lessons. The end of it all may be that most missionaries will give up the grants, but at the same time make their schools much more positively Christian, and thus in the end wil do more effective work than they have ever done before." By all means give up the grants-in-aid, and do effective Christain work. But to do away with the conscience clause is to take the tax-payers' money in order to use it for the destruction of their religion through their unsophisticated children. In the old world lag-behind Great Britain conscience clauses are essentially necessary, for the tax-payers have votes there, but here such clogs to wholesale christianization need not be tolerated. What business have niggers to do with such an irksome a thing as conscience! Here every school house should have baptismal fonts ready for instant use.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM is now open to the public from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, except on Thursdays and Fridays.

CONVENTUAL HOUSES in France and Belgium have fallen upon evil days. It is not so long since a considerable number of unauthorized religious Orders were expelled from France, and now the Ghent Court of Appeal has been making things unpleasant for the Belgian convents. A nun of the Order of Dames de l'Instruction Chretienne" received certain bequests from members of her family, but, instead of leaving the capital intact at her death for the benefit of her legal heirs, she handed it over to her superiors for the benefit of the Order—an act which is in itself an infringement of the Belgian law of mortmain. Upon the nun's death her nephew and heir claimed payment from the convent of the money to which he would have been entitled but for this illegal act. Restitution was refused, and the action which followed has been hanging fire for ten years It has produced a great commotion in Belgium, the claimant being not a Liberal, but a devout Catholic. Final judgement has at length been given in favour of the claimant, and the "Dames de l'Instruction Chretienne" will have to refund a capital sum of 58,723f., and interests thereon at 5 per cent. since 1874, which will elevate the total to about 90,000 f.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM the latest advices from Europe we learn that the relations between Germany and England are far from satisfactory, and the German press is publishing articles written in a very unfriendly tone towards England, and some of them have gone the length of suggesting to France that it would be of mutual advantage to unite to curb the arrogant selfishness of England. But several of the Paris papers scout the idea, as being a device to separate her from her friendly neighbour. It is also on the board of the German minister that England is trying to secure the co-operation of Italy in international questions. He is therefore sending warnings to her, and divising measures at home to take revenge on England. The action of the Germans in South Africa has already apprised us of the intentions of Germany against England, but though Germany might wish wrong to England, she will not find an easy work of it.

IT IS reported that England is also suffering from the effects of a continued drought which has affected the water-supply in many parts of South England, and has made the river in the Thames Valley unprecedentedly low, and the wells dry. It is not India alone that has suffered from this misfortune, but the goddess of famine will be afraid to make her appearance in the Mlechha land as she has done in India.

AT LAST the relief of General Gordon has been determined upon. The arrangements for the Relief Expedition seem to be comprehensive and complete. Six thousand men from India and England will concentrate at Wady Halfa. For their transport, horses are being purchased in Southern Russia, and camels in Northern Soudan. The Railway south of Wady Halfa is to be repaired, and ten thousand tons of coal provided for the steam launches that are to tow the boats up the Nile. It is to conciliate the irritated feelings of the nation that the Ministry have taken this vigorous action.

WE HEAR the Government of India has asked for a report from the Bengal Government as to what action it has taken with reference to the recommendations made by the Education Commission regarding the Bengal Presidency. Let us see what reply it makes; so far as we are aware of its actions, it has absolutely taken no steps in that direction.

THE Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is, we understand, thinking of revising the grade list of the Subordinate Educational Service and in view thereof has divided the officers under four heads. This time he is thinking of separating the ins-

tructing staff from the inspecting and ministerial officers. We approve of this scheme of Mr Croft. It is but just that the different classes of the educational officers should not be jumbled up in one list, and that they should remain separate from each other, just as the judicial is from the executive service.

WITH REFERENCE to the late denunciation of Mr. Atkins of the action of the India Government regarding the award of Gilchrist scholarships, our contemporary of the *Pioneer* makes the following pertinent remarks:—"It was shown conclusively in our columns not only that the Government had no control over the matter—a private matter in the hands of certain trustees of the London University—although it acted as an intermediary in forwarding the memorials complaining of the injustice, but that the injustice itself had absolutely ceased to exist. The position, in its manifold aspects, of the domiciled European and his Eurasian compatriot is one of Imperial concern, although as yet Imperial authority has failed to grasp the fact in all its ominous reality. But if no good cause was ever helped in the long run by association with a lie, few good ones have failed to suffer from it. And it is therefore that we protest against advocacy of a kind which is bound to alienate public sympathy with all its potential influences in the way of practical reform." We are sorry that the agitator should in his zeal to do his *prôteges* a good turn, lay his hands indiscriminately on matters with which the Government of India has got little or nothing to do. All that we ask of him is to keep his tongue in his mouth in respect of affairs of which he is totally ignorant. Well may we remind him that a good cause is often injured by bad advocacy.

IN THE last Resolution relative to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the Government of Bombay expresses its regret that the honorary system should after trial have proved a failure. It is stated that in future a surgeon, who is to be a commissioned officer, will be appointed to the institution, and the general staff will be strengthened. The evidence disclosed shows no trace of failure except in the overbearing and very reprehensible conduct of a Government officer, and the argument has no leg to stand upon. But the place proposed is a good one for some lucky favorite who wants a fat salary.

THURSDAY 11TH SEPTEMBER

THE PIONEER has heard that all heads of departments and other officers who have been at Naini Tal during the hot season have been directed by Government to be in their offices at Lucknow or Allahabad by the 15thOctober next,and if they are going at once into camp they are to keep the Government informed of their whereabouts, from the 15th October onwards. In cases where new incumbents have been appointed to offices other than those in the Secretariat, we believe the incumbents have been informed by Government that they will not be allowed to be more than two months continuously on the hills in future. Sir Alfred Lyall has taken advantage of the growing feeling in England against the wholesale Exodus to the hills of all departmental heads, in issuing this order. And the Lieutenant-Governor is quite right in his fears, since half a loaf is better than no bread.

REGARDING the Cypher Telegrams of the Government of India, the Lahore paper writes: "The Foreign Office will have to set to work to compile a new system of cypher. Their present cypher correspondence is managed by aid of a cypher dictionary, a very few copies of which were originally printed." We hear, however, upon good authority that the Russians have managed to get hold of one of these copies, so that the use of the system henceforth will be futile. And yet they say that Russia is peaceably disposed towards England.

COLONEL BANNERMAN, Agent at Indore, has returned to the capital, and presented the *kharita* of Government to His Highness. Although the contents of the *kharita* have not been made public, it is generally believed that advice has been proffered to the Maharaja to teach the Bala Sahib the responsibility of governing his people and to make him feel the responsibility. It is also rumoured that credit is given to the Maharaja for the promptitude with which he repaired the wrongs sustained by some people at the Bala Sahib's hands, and the earnestness he showed in restoring confidence as soon as possible. Now, if this is the outcome of the blabber of the Anglo-Indian Press, let us see what next they have got to preach against the Maharaja Holkar.

SAYS a Home paper:—Those interested in the Tichborne mystery will learn,with more or less satisfaction, that there is every prospect that the whole issues will be re-opened. The full evidence taken in Australia has arrived, and is considered of a very strong, not to say, formidable character. The point is that unimpeachable witnesses have sworn to the identity of a certain lunatic with the Arthur Orton, which the claimant is said to be, and as whom he was convicted. Some of these witnesses—magistrates and ex-members of colonial Parliaments—base their identification on personal facts of, to say the least, a very remarkable nature. We expect to see the whole story revived, with circumstances of fresh and extra sensation.

A CONVENTION has been concluded with the Puttiala Durbar, operating from the 1st October, by which all the various conveniences with regard to letters, money orders, parcels, and what not, which the enterprise of the Indian Post Office has established in British territory, will be reciproeated by the Puttiala State. The Postal Department will start for Puttiala with a trained staff, and stand by till its officials can run alone.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE announces a military scandal from Aden. A young Lieutenant was accosted by the Commanding officer "a young blackguard" on parade. The young subaltern, when the parade was over, quietly entered the tent of the commanding officer and gave him a severe thrashing. Will the court-martial which will sit upon him rusticate the Lieutenant for a year from the service ?

THE LAST number of the *Calcutta Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. A. Smith as Commissioner of the Presidency Division in place of Mr. J. Monro retired. We congratulate Mr. Smith on his appointment, and hope that he will fully realise the hopes of the people which his antecedents have raised in them.

FRIDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM THE REPORTS received of the Maisur Gold Mining Company, we are led to be informed that after many failures in gold mining in the Madras Presidency the Maisur Company bids fair to success. The outturn of the monthly washings show that 56 ounces of gold was got from 102 tons of stone at the first washing, 88 ounces from 85 tons at the second and the third gave 96 ounces from 95 tons. The outturn at present is sufficient to pay the expenses of mining, but as richer description of stone is now being worked it is not unlikely that the enterprise may prove a profitable one erelong. We hope there is no Bear or Bull in the matter.

THE FOLLOWING will be received with much intrest by the scientific world :—The Professor, of the Marietta Observatory, Ohio, United States, has succeeded in photographing a flash of lighting, and has consequently, if his photograph can be regarded as giving a true picture, demolished, the notion of forked lightening. The streak is merely a sinuous line and the sharp zigzags are conspicuous by their absence. Nevertheless, artists will continue to paint pictures with the zigzag line, which is the true idea of the flash as seen by the human eye.

IT IS STATED that the Amir of Cabul has ordered the casting of one thousand field guns and that great activity exists in his arsenals. An inspection of the followers of the chiefs of neighbouring districts is being made, *Khilats* are being freely distributed, and injunctions given to be in readiness for any emergency. A levy of mules is being made, and large quantities of provender are being accumulated. The garrison of Candahar is to be considerably strengthened, and a contingent goes to Farrah. A fortified magazine or store depot is in course of construction between Sherpur and Cabul. The Amir appears to take a great interest in this work, and frequently visits the place. It seems that the Amir is alive to the danger of having the bear at his door, and is actively employed in keeping him out, should such an emergency ever arise. But we hope that his energies will not be lulled into inactivity, as soon as the present fears are allayed and that he will keep a sharp outlook on the movements of the wily Russians.

THE RUSSIANS are said to be concentrating a large force towards Herat, and a second force northwards in Shiguna, which is intended for the invasion of Yarkand and ultimately Cashmere.

A SECUNDERABAD paper states that all the clerks in the Engineering and Locomotive Offices have been served with notices of dismissal, owing to the frauds that have been committed for sometime by the agency of the chief clerks. The clerks aver in a body that they know nothing of the dishonest transactions. They say, in the first place, that the correspondence branch of the respective offices has nothing to do with monetary matters; and again, that all money accounts passed between the heads of the offices and those who kept the cash accounts, adding that they neither saw nor touched the books at any time. It is said that preliminary proceedings will take place in a few days and all depositions will be taken.

THE FIAT has gone forth. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt should be hanged, drawn and quartered. He has committed high treason against the 'heaven-born' in India, and for this grave offence the bull of excommunication should be issued at once, and he should be cast out of the pale of genteel society. He had the effrontery to praise the natives of the country, and denounce Englishmen for their treatment of the subject races. Curses and anathemas are of no avail. Some other punishment suited to the spirit of the times must be devised, and this hardened offender against social decorum should be held up to ridicule. Had he the misfortune of being resident in a Native State, an Indian Prince, for the grave offence which Mr. Blunt has committed, would have placed him on a donkey, blackened his face, shaved his head, bathed it in whey, proclaimed him a traitor by the beat of drum, and banished him from his territory amidst the hootings and hisses of the mob. Mr. Arthur Harington, of Saharunpur, has suggested an appropriate punishment. He writes to the *Pioneer* to say that the verdict passed against Mr. Blunt in scores of separate societies, by hundreds of honorable men, should be formally and publicly recorded by the natural representatives of social opinion, in a shape that will reach the offender, and effectually deter him and his kind from again playing such fantastic tricks with Anglo-Indian prerogatives of abusing and ill-treating natives. These natural representatives seem, he says, in a case of this sort, to be the committees of the principal clubs in the chief stations of India, and of those clubs in England which are mainly frequented by Indian Officers, who will be able to enter fully into the outraged feelings of the members of Anglo-Indian Society. Mr. Arthur Harington very properly suggests for consideration whether a wholesome result might not be achieved, if some of these clubs resolve publicly that, in the opinion of their members, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has seriously compromised his reputation for gentlemanly conduct by the impropriety of his remarks in the *Contemporary Review* against Anglo-Indian Society with regard to their perfectly justifiable outrage of native feelings, opinions, and beliefs—and forward copies of their resolutions to the committees of the clubs to which Mr. Blunt belongs, and to the Editors of the *Contemporary* and *Nineteenth Century Reviews*. Mr. Harington's suggestion of the mode of punishment of this offender against Anglo-Indian Society will, we are sure, be approved and applauded in club and mess,at band-stand and tennis ground. The contempt and ridicule with which Mr. Blunt has now associated himself in the minds of all his countrymen in India are not a sufficient Nemesis for the grave perversions of taste of which he has been guilty, and his countrymen in India should unite to arraign him at the bar of public opinion, and inflict such an exemplary punishment upon him, for praising native virtues and denouncing Anglo-Indian impropriety, as should deter others from following his example. Alas! Alas! Mr. Blunt should lose no time in mourning in sack-cloth and ashes. *O tempora! O mores!*

THE FIGURES of the money-order business of the Indian Post Office for the past year were of a most hopeful character. The number of orders issued amounted to more than 3 millions and that of the orders paid amounted to Rs. 2,863,740, which represents an increase of nearly 18 per cent. on the transactions of the preceding year. The value of the applications amounted to 748 lakhs and the commission realized by the department, to about nine lakhs.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner :—Alexandria quarantine Board has decided to apply cholera regulations to all vessels having left Bombay on or after 28th August. Aden is informed postal and war ships, not including transports, will have to complete eleven days' quarantine inclusive of voyage. Merchant ships and tranports to complete fourteen days also inclusive of voyage. Infected vessels ten full days quarantine at Tor to prevent Aden being compromised. The Resident has been instructed to impose quarantine against Bombay.

MR. GLADSTONE, we see, is playing one of those old dodges of his predecessors of the reign of Queen Anne. He is going to create a batch of twelve new peers with the object, if not avowed, of swamping the opposition in the Upper House. We wonder if there will be no Earl of Wharton on the opposition Benches to baulk his efforts.

CONSIDERABLE speculation, it is stated, has been caused at Hyderabad by a recent visit Nawab Salar Jung paid to the ruins of Golconda near Hyderabad city, and during which he caused several rooms of the ancient buildings to be opened. There is a tradition that Golconda is a storehouse of concealed treasure, and this will probably account for the form which

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the speculations on the visit of the Nawab have taken.

SATURDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

LORD WOLSELEY has got himself into trouble in America by writing a letter to an "accomplished lady of Mobile," in which he says :—"I have only known two heroes in my life and General R. E. Lee is one of them, so you can well understand how I value one of his letters. I believe that when time has calmed down the angry passions of the 'North,' General Lee will be accepted in the United States as the greatest general you ever had, and second as a patriot only to Washington himself. Stonewall Jackson I only knew slightly; his name will live for ever also in American history, when that of Mr. U. S. Grant has been long forgotten; such, at least is my humble opinion of these men when viewed by an outside student of military history who has no local prejudice." The letter has been published in the Southern Historical Society Papers.

NEWS HAS been received in Bombay of a Negro rising in Mozambique. Private letters report that the Negroes have mutinied against the English gold explorers and against the Portuguese authorities stationed there, with the result that there has been a great massacre. Rumours were current that the Negroes intended setting fire to all the English French and Dutch factories, Quilimane.

THE NEW Head Master of Eton College has been asked to discourage the lavish expenditure which is so prevalent among the boys there. It is stated that there are several boys who always return to Eton at the beginning of each term with about £100 in their possession for "pocket money." An Eton lad remarked the other day : They did not spend the whole of his sum in each term ; but "suppose a fellow," he went on, "spent £40 of it, his governor or some of this people always made up the money to the £100 again when next term began." Comment would be superfluous.

A REPORT reaches the Lahore paper from native sources of the presence of two Russian officers in the neighbourhood of Chitral, in the north of Kafirstan. They are disguised, and are dressed after the manner of Badakshanis, but they can be easily recognised. Our contemporary's informant encountered them at Parik, a place some four marches from Chitral, and found them engaged in making a survey of a portion of the Kashkar River. They are accompanied by a number of natives, and their object, it is said, is to cross the mountainous country to the borders of Kashmir.

A NATIVE GENTLEMAN of position, one connected with a Punjab potentate, asserts that for a considerable time Russian emissaries (not Russians but Orientals) have been moving about the country, informing the people that the Russians are not such barbarians as the English make them out to be. The object of those emissaries is not so much to gain the people over to their side, as to influence the native princes and leading men, and these they endeavour to persuade that the policy of Russia differs from that of the English, inasmuch as the English go in for educating and raising the masses, whereas they, the Russians, whenever they have conquered and annexed foreign countries, rule them chiefly through native agencies, appointing native governors, giving them and their subordinates large salaries, and retaining in their own hands merely a general supervision and control. Is there any truth in this?

DURING the week ending 6th September there were 206 deaths in the town of which 5 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 78 from fever and the rest from other causes.

THE FOLLOWING is the full text of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's letter to Mr. Malabari which has so much disturbed the equanimity of our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* :

"A long spell of illness has hitherto prevented my acknowledging your 'Notes on infant marriage and enforced widowhood.' I thank you for them now. The subjects are of grave importance, and worthy of every consideration, but I must at once frankly tell you I cannot for a moment tolerate any of the remedies you have proposed. What Government cannot and should not interfere with by law, they should not interfere with in practice. In an autocratically governed country, nothing could be more noxious than practical interference by heads of departments Life would be a curse if such a course were tolerated. I have also yet to learn that disparity of age in marriage does more harm in India than what it does in Europe. Pardon me, also, for saying that your picture about immorality, resulting from widowhood, is highly over-painted. I do not deny that there is a great deal of immorality; but I hold that the sum total of it will not be perceptibly reduced by widow-marriage."

"Under the present state of human civilization, there must always be a large number of men who will not, or cannot, marry ; and as the proportion of men and women of a marriageable age is all but exactly the same, there must always be large numbers of women who cannot get husbands, and nature must prevail in most of these, and the result will be immorality. There is no escaping out of the difficulty. Every widow married takes away a husband from a maid, and your utmost efforts result in converting a number of maids; into fallen women. The less number of widows, the greater number of maids who can never have husbands. You must not conclude from this that I am an enemy to widow-marriage. Far from it. I yield to none in advocating widow-marriage, but I advocate it on the broad ground of individual liberty of choice, and not on account of immorality, possible or contingent. You know well enough that in England maids number not by thousands but by hundreds of thousands, and you will not have the hardihood to tell me that all of them, or the bulk of them, are chaste, or, for the matter of that, more chaste than our widows. Nor can you tell me that unchaste maids are better than unchaste widows. I have no daughter. If I had the misfortune to have a young widowed one in my house, I would have certainly tried my utmost to get her re-married ; but in that case I would have thought of her, and her only, and never cast a glance about the effect of her marriage on the community at large. In other words, I would have claimed my individual liberty, the liberty of choice of my daughter, and not the claims of morality. You see I am very much outspoken, but I think it better to be so at my time of life than to sail under false colours."

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the undermentioned publications :—1. Feild's evidence, fourth edition. 2. Sixteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for 1883. 3. Report of the Administration of the Baroda State for 1881-82. 4. Report of the Administration of the Stamp Department of the Punjab and its dependencies for 1883-84. 5. Theosophist for September 1884. 6. The Hindu Excelsior Magazine Part 4. 7. The Harvest Field for September 1884. 8. Annual Statement of the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency for 1883-84. 9. Hira Prova part 8.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, September 8.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Foochow to the effect that the Chinese authorities have notified a declaration of war with France. Shanghai will remain neutral. The approaches to Woosung are blocked, with the exception of the neutral channel.

9.—News from the Cape states that the German gunboat *Mowe* has hoisted the German flags at four different points on the south-west coast of Africa, annexing a belt of territory which the Cape Government annexed previously. The territory is eighty miles wide, and lies between the 18th and 26th degrees of latitude, exclusive of Walvisch Bay.

10—Earl Dufferin has been appointed Viceroy of India. His Lordship is expected to arrive at Calcutta in December.

Paris, September 9.—The Parisian *Nation* state in its issue to-day that the French Government contemplates an official declaration of war with China, and will convoke the Chambers for that purpose. The paper further states that the occupation of Formosa will probably be abandoned, and that the French will proceed to more important operations.

11.—Report received from the Continent last night state that 937 cases of cholera occured in Naples yesterday, 365 proving fatal. Several cases of cholera have also appeared in Rome, and the epidemic is slightly on the increase in Spain.

To-day's press generally warmly approve of Earl Dufferin's appointment to the Viceroyalty of India.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1884.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

II.

THE DEBATE.

THE discussion upon the Indian finances which followed the Under-Secretary's statement was even more disappointing than Mr. Cross's speech. This result was only to be expected from the circumstance that the restraints of office prevented Mr. Fawcett in taking part in the discussion. A debate upon Indian finances in which, "the sightless champion of India" does not join is something like the play of Hamlet from which the part of the Prince of Denmark is omitted. The only criticisms of any importance upon Mr. Cross's statement were made by Mr. Edward Stanhope who, it will be remembered, was Under-Secretary of State for India in the last Conservative Government. Mr. Stanhope reiterated what he had so often said before, that a great reduction might be made in the Indian expenditure, provided that reduction was brought about steadily, and almost insensibly. He also made some very sensible remarks on the public works policy of the Government. He pointed out that public opinion, both in England and India, with reference to the necessity for the construction of public works was frequently led by interested parties, and that great pressure was at times brought to bear upon the Secretary of State to induce him to sanction a large expenditure upon public works in India. While admitting that it is very difficult for the India Office to carry out any steady policy with regard to public works in India, Mr. Stanhope insisted that the Secretary should, within the next two years, endeavour to lay down some steady policy and should adhere to it, even though it might cause some little dissatisfaction. We have over and over shown in these columns that there is no continuity in the public works policy of the Government of India, and the pendulum has sometimes oscillated from one extreme to the other. Mr. Stanhope, we are glad to observe, did not attach much importance to the fact that according to the financial estimates submitted for the current year there would be a small surplus. That surplus, he reminded the House, would be absorbed by the Quetta Railway. Lastly, Mr. Stanhope urged that a reduction might be effected in Indian army expenditure without impairing the efficiency of the force in any degree, or withdrawing a single British soldier from the country.

Experience has shown that the opium revenue and the salt duty are sure to be spoken against when the Indian Budget is laid before the House of Commons. Protests were, as might be expected, entered against both these sources of revenue in the debate under notice. Sir Joseph Pease, as usual, led the attack on the opium, and he was supported by Mr. Cropper and Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Sir Joseph's arguments against the opium revenue are familiar to the reader. He contended that if the Chinese people had been left alone to deal with this question, he was certain that they would have been able to put down the cultivation of the poppy within their own dominions. But the truth of the matter is that the growth of opium, as we learn from Mr. Colquhoun's letters on the condition of China which are now appearing in the London *Times*, is on the increase in that country. Sir Joseph Pease and his friends should remember that the consequence of cutting off the Indian supply would only be to augment the demand for the home-grown drug. Sir Joseph Pease made light of the financial aspect of the question. He did not consider the loss of 9 millions a year—the revenue now derived from opium—a very serious matter. He is of opinion that things in India are going on in so very satisfactory a way that the Government could find sufficient revenue without that derived from opium. The only sensible remark which Sir Joseph Pease made in the course of his speech was that the army expenditure should not exceed the limit laid down by Lord Northbrook—*viz.*. 12 millions. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, while agreeing with Sir Joseph Pease in the latter's denunciations against the opium trade, frankly said that the inaction of the Government with regard to the drink traffic at home did not encourage him to hope that they would do any thing with regard to opium in India. Yes, when the liquor, in the United Kingdom is abolished, then there will be time enough to speak of the immorality of the Indian opium trade. This view was expressed by Sir T. E. Colebrooke and Sir George Campbell. The former said in plain terms that although it was harmful when used in excess, it did not lead to those disgraceful scenes which were associated with drunkenness in England, and it could not be said of opium as of drink that it produced three-fourths of the crime of the United Kingdom. Sir George Campbell had no hesitation in saying that until Englishmen totally forbade the manufacture of alcoholic liquor at home they were not entitled to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy in India. This view will commend itself to the common sense of the thinking portion of the community. Mr. Smith pointed out that it would be impossible to put a forcible stop to the growth of opium in India ; while Sir T. E. Colebrooke showed that even if this was done, there would be nothing to prevent private traders taking up the business and making considerable profit out of it. The salt tax was condemned as raising the cost of an article of necessary consumption and as depriving the Indian people of the free use of one of the first requisites of life. The objections advanced by sentimental philanthropists against this excellent source of Indian revenue have been answered before, times without number. These astute gentlemen conveniently ignore or overlook the fact that the tax on salt is of old standing in India ; that it is the only means we have of reaching the masses who

do not consume any luxuries, that it is borne without hardship and that its abolition must be followed by the imposition of irritating, oppressive, and unpopular direct taxation.

It is satisfactory to observe that more than one member protested against the present practice of introducing the Indian Budget during the closing hours of the session. Sir Wilfrid Lawson said, this form of discussing the Indian Budget at the close of each session was rapidly becoming a farce. "Could any body imagine from the appearance of the House," asked Sir Wilfrid, "that they were discussing the affairs of two hundred millions of people?" To this question right-thinking persons could return only one answer, and that an emphatic negative. Sir Wilfrid Lawson justly remarked that unless the British Parliament and British people took a warmer interest in Indian matters, a great disaster in England's Asiatic Empire would arouse them from their indifference. Mr. R. T. Reid expressed his concurrence in all that had fallen from Wilfrid Lawson with reference to the delay in bringing forward the Indian Budget. He then continued:

The present condition of affairs was most unsatisfactory. The House of Commons was responsible for the financial arrangements of India,and yet it had no effectual control over them. (Hear, hear.) These arrangements were not merely questions of administration. They affected matters of principle, as, for instance, the opium question, the land question, and the salt revenue. (Hear.) All these subjects required investigation. (Hear, hear.) It was absurd for any one to pretend that they now received that investigation. These annual debates, which occupied half a night at the very end of the session, were a mere form. (Hear.) The House of Commons had devoted 25 nights to home supply. The Supply and Ways and Means of India, amounting to about 50 millions each, were to be disposed of in one night's debate. It really seemed as if the idea was that the Secretary and Under-Secretary for India and Mr. Godley were to be left wholly uncontrolled. Under the old Company it was usual to appoint a Commission every 20 years to inquire into Indian finance. It was 30 years since such a commission sat. Why not appoint such a Commission now. (Hear, hear.)

Yes, it is high time that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate into the administration of India since the assumption of its direct Government by the Crown in 1858. Mr. Warton also protested against the discussion of the affairs of India being deferred to the close of the Session. But we confess we do not expect these protests will do any good when the acceptance by the Ministry of Mr. Alderman Fowler's motion brought forward in the middle of the Session of 1883 failed to bring about any improvement.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

IF STRENGTH of public opinion be a test of the unpopularity of any measure, the Bengal Tenancy Bill is one of the most unpopular measures we have yet come across. The grievous wrong and hardship it will inflict on the zemindars has been denounced in the most emphatic language by the leaders of public opinion both in England and India. And yet the Government does not acknowledge the ruinous error into which it has been led by its irresponsible advisers. The history of this Bill is a sad commentary upon the irresponsibility and want of forethought of our administrators. Their actions prove that they do not know their own mind. They introduce a measure with one view, and the results of their action yield fruits which were not even remotely contemplated by those who initiated the measure. It has been said that there is no continuity in the India Government, and the history of this ill-fated Bill shows that the charge is well founded. As our readers are aware, the origin of this Bill, in the language of an impartial observer, was actually in the grievances of the landlords, and in the pledge given by Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple, and at a later date by a subsequent Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to redress the grievances of the landlords,who, under the existing Rent-law, found they were unable promptly to recover their rents. The Government demands could be realised from the zemindars with the utmost rigour, but there was no law by which the zemindars could recover their dues from the ryots with promptitude and certainty. The Government pledged themselves to introduce legislation to remedy this evil. This prime object of the Bill has been entirely lost sight of, and it has now assumed a form which, by the admission of all disinterested persons, is totally at variance with the original intention of the administrators who advised the introduction of this measure. Disastrous results are now apprehended, and we can not blame the zemindars for entertaining these grave apprehensions. Where is the necessity for carrying into effect a revolutionary measure like this? Such revolutionary measures are sufferable only when revolutionary circumstances of the country make them imperatively necessary. Is Bengal in such a condition that it must be described as revolutionary? Let us hear what the Duke of Argyll says with regard to the present condition of Bengal: "I could not fail to observe when I was connected with the Government of India, that the portion of the country which has most grown in wealth is most precisely that part of it in which the Government has parted with its power of absorbing rent by having agreed to a permanent settlement." Every one must allow that Sir Ashley Eden's experience and ability entitle him to speak with authority and weight on this point: "Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remember them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world, well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labour and able to hold their own or obtain prompt redress for any wrong." Surely this is not a condition of things which absolutely compels our administrators, in the interests of good Government, to sweep away the proprietary rights of the present owners in the soil of Bengal. It is really to be deplored that new-fangled theories about communism and socialism have blinded the radical reformers of the present day to the claims of right and justice, and to the real wants and requirements of the country.

The agitation against theBill that is now going on in India, has found its fitting counterpart in England. The English papers have spoken out strongly against the measure. "The rights of property," says the *Standard*, "are equally sensitive all over the world, and one touch of them makes proprietors kin in India and in Ireland. In Bengal Western modes of thought and the English habits of political agitation have become fairly acclimatised, and at present Native Society is stirred to its depths by the passions of which the Bengal Rent Bill is rather the occasion than the cause. For society there, as elsewhere in India, is made up almost wholly of landholders and cultivators, and to rearrange their relations is really to touch the fundamental social preblem." "One of the avowed objects of the Bill," continues the *Standard*, "is to render the realisation of rent easier; but it must be admitted that it helps the landlord chiefly by giving him less to collect. Speaking generally, the provisions of the Bill operate to enlarge immensely the right of the cultivator as a member of the village community, in contradistinction to his former right as tenant of a particular holding." The *Standard* fully sympathises with the present victims of this vast experiment in agrarian legislation, and expresses its strong doubt whether it is justifiable to set aside the most solemn pledge of the British Government, and to denounce now the contract which Lord Cornwallis entered into with the zemindars,—which has endured now for a century, and whose essential virtue was declared by the highest existing authorities to be its permanency. To extinguish the middlemen and to bring the tenant directly into connection with the State landlord, is now the aim of Indian legislation. It is a question whether this theory is not being pushed too far. The disinterestedness of Indian Governments in their various policies will not be questioned; but at the same time, it will be acknowledged that the rights of property created, after full consideration, by the British Government, deserve protection from the evolutions of theoretical legislation."

The *St. James's Gazette* is more emphatic in its condemnation of the Bill. Referring to the *St. James'* Hall meeting, held in June last, to discuss the Bengal Tenancy Bill, our English contemporary observes that "the meeting gave expression to a sense of wrong which is felt acutely and bitterly throughout the length and breadth of Bengal, and which, by the confession of every one, may lead to political results of the gravest moment. The whole project of legislation grew out of the desire to give the landlords more efficacious means of receiving their rents. From this germ the scheme of revolutionizing agrarian relations in Bengal was hatched in the bureau. There has been, no doubt, no end of references to local Governments, and opinions of district officers have been taken without stint. But the manipulation of results lay with a few pedantic votaries of tenant-right; and the criticisms and suggestions received, though to unbiassed minds they would suggest the utter badness of the original draft, have simply availed to modify it in no very favorable sense as regards details. . . . The impairment of the landlord's right is clear. Instead of getting the market value or the customary value of his land, he sees it passed over at an arbitarily reduced quit-rent to the existing lessees. If the tenants were really benefited in proportion to the owner's loss, there would be less to be said. But we know by the saddest experience that to give the cultivator transferable rights in the soil is simply to place him in the toils of the money-lenders. This was the result in Bombay, when the State, who was the landlord, made over proprietary right to the holder; and it will be the same in Bengal when the State has completed the spoliation of the proprietors. Not the tillers of Bengal, but the money-lenders, will 'bless Lord Ripon's name.' And with them the lawyers, who will find in every line of the new project a mine of wealth. It is the *old* story. Political Economy will avenge itself on benevolent intentions."

We wonder how long the Government of India will persist in error. It will be seen from what we have said above, that the most influential organs of public opinion, both in England and India, condemn in the strongest language the Bengal Tenancy Bill which will, as we have pointed out times without number, revolutionise the present relations between landlord and tenant, and breed disputes, litigations, and animosities, that will reduce the province to a state of perennial misery. Surely it is time for the State to stay its hand, and to consider in sober earnestness the grave political issues involved in the measure which is calculated to create an agrarian revolution that will shatter to pieces the very foundations of society in Bengal. Let the position of the zemindars be strenghened and not weakened, and the happiest results can be confidently expected from the legislation which would protect rights of the landlord. We would earnestly ask the advocates of tenant-right to consider whether the Three F's—fair rents, free sale, and fixity of tenure—of their political creed would not be better promoted by respecting the rights of the zemindars, and creating harmony and good-will between them and their tenantry, than by reducing their political status, and utterly destroying their power and prestige. It is high time that wise counsels should prevail in the Vice-regal bureau.

A DETECTIVE SCHEME FOR INDIA.

IT WILL be in the recollection of our readers that Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Ewart, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Ambala circle, Punjab, had early in January last, submitted a carefully worked out scheme for the organization of a detective Police service, to the Punjab Government, who in its turn submitted it to the Government of India. The scheme has since been submitted to different Provincial Governments for report and has excited a good deal of attention of the outside public. It has favour-

ably impressed both the Punjab and the Supreme Government and has recently been well spoken of by the Government of Bombay. The Police Commission of 1860 reported against a separate detective branch of the constabulary; but the growing needs of the country have since changed the opinions of experts very considerably, and a separate detective department, not entirely independent of the regular Police indeed, but on the other hand, very closely and intimately connected with it, is now approvingly spoken of. It is a frequent complaint of civil officers, as of the public at large, that the resources of the Indian criminal classes, especially in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces, have far outstripped those of the Police, who are utterly helpless in coping with present difficulties. Serious undetected cases of murder, plunder, burglary and robbery are largely increasing in extent, although perhaps owing to the existence of a variety of conflicting agencies, it may be difficult to adduce statistics to demonstrate a general increase of crime. Criminals largely and successfully employ the Railways, Post Office and Telegraph to facilitate their operations to evade justice, to secure their plunder and to transport their weapons of murder and spoliation into the heart of an unarmed and, therefore, helpless population. Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart's contention is that if the Railway, Post Office and Telegraph Departments, help in impairing Police efficiency, the profits should not be credited to the Railway Company and to the Public Revenue until due compensation is made for the injury and disadvantages to the Police, caused by the development of these various departments. As we said in a late issue, we fail to perceive the force of a contention like this, but we are prepared to give our support to the Lieutenant-Colonel's proposal, that if these departments are not able to pay an increased contribution to his proposed detective scheme for the whole of India, a freer permission to use the Telegraph, Railway and Post Office would go a great way in strengthening the hands of the Police very materially and should therefore be accorded ungrudgingly.

The existing state of police inefficiency is mainly attributed to the constant reductions that have been made in their strength and pay It seems to us that insufficiency of pay is not so much in the case of highly paid European officers as in that of the poor native subordinates. The pay of the lower grades of the Police Services which only are practically open to the natives of this country, is generally so small and inadequate, as to fail to attract really able, intelligent and educated youths of respectable birth, who if they could be induced to join the Police force, might make it as strong and efficient as could be desired. We are not prepared to endorse the opinion of the Railway Police Commission, who have reported that detective ability among the natives of India is not common, and we are glad to find, that Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart does not at all share in the opinion of the Commission. We are inclined to think with our contemporary of the *Indian Spectator* that "for tact, ingenuity and patience as also for skilful manipulation and for powers of invention your Harvy or Jones of Scotland-yard is nothing to our Nathu or Kassim." Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart himself certifies that "the Asiatic is innately possessed in a marked degree of all the special faculties which make the true detective." Any Police force in the world would, we venture to think, be justly proud of efficient officers like the late Superintendent Kalinath Bose and the Ex-Superintendent Jagadisnath Ray and Inspector Akshayakumar Banerji. The authorities make a grievous mistake in superseding officers of this stamp as they too frequently do, and no detective scheme can be efficient, if in its organisation, the claims of qualified natives are not properly recognised. A redistribution of the Police grant, as might better the position of the native officers, would more effectually raise the status of the service, than any amount of importing of fifth rate European inspectors from Bombay to supersede native Inspectors of Calcutta who have grown grey in the service.

Besides the reasons indicated above, the want of continuity and co-operation between the Police forces of different districts, Provinces and Native States, the want of a special Detective Agency, the need of proper machinery for conducting important prosecutions serve, according to Lieut.-Colonel Ewart, to diminish the efficiency of the existing Police organization very materially. We regret we cannot examine the details of his scheme as fully as its importance demands and should be glad to return to the subject should an opportunity occur. But for the present, we cannot help remarking that Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart's complaint of the absence of proper machinery for conducting important prosecutions seems to us somewhat groundless. If the formidable array of junior and senior Government pleaders, in the different districts, the Police Superintendents and their assistants, the Advocate General, the Standing Counsel in the Presidency, the Legal Remembrancer and his Deputies, is not a proper machinery for conducting prosecutions, important and unimportant, we must confess we have not been able to grasp the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel's idea properly. In specially important cases like the Wahabi cases in 1864-65, the great Commissariat Fraud cases, or in the recent "Sanyas" cases in the Punjab, legal assistance of specially qualified men like the Hon'ble D. G. Barkley, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Silkock might be obtained. But it is quite absurd to propose that a permanent staff of men like these should be maintained to provide for any possible contingency.

To secure the success of his scheme, Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart proposes a larger expenditure on Police, to be met partly by increased contributions from the Railway and Postal Departments, partly by saving in the employment of cheaper agency than regular Police, where feasible, partly by the employment of telephones in large cities, and partly by the free use of Railway Telegraphs and Post Offices for Police purposes under frank of competent authority. Two per cent of the usual Police grant and a readjustment in the existing Police charges would, he thinks, form a special detective force, organised in such a manner, as to extend over the whole of the Railway system in India. As no general enquiry has been made for the last 25 years, we entirely approve of his suggestion that a conference of Police officers from various parts of India should be appointed to consider Police reform. We do not, however, think it essential for the success of his scheme that officers should be deputed to Europe and America to report on improved Police and Detective systems. The Lieutenant Colonel's principal contention is that in order that the scheme might attain anything like success it is highly necessary that it should be *imperial* and not provincial, with an Inspector General of Criminal Investigations at the head of the department. He has satisfactorily shown that the chief drawback of the present organization is that it is essentially local and provincial, and does not permit of the criminal being pursued beyond the local jurisdiction except by a complicated procedure. The mere fact of the scheme being imperial does not necessarily imply that the imperial Treasury should be called upon to pay the six laks at which he estimates the annual expenditure, which, we must say, does not appear to be an unreasonable figure considering its supreme importance. The Provincial and the Imperial Treasuries must alike contribute, care being always had that no fresh strain is put upon the already over-burdened people of the country. Every step should be taken to see what can be done by a proper and judicious readjustment of the Police charges and if a decent saving can be made in this direction there need not be any very great difficulties about the requisite fund.

THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, took place on the 25th of July last. Mr. J. K. Cross, Under-Secretary of State for India, presided on the occasion, in the absence of his chief, the Earl of Kimberley. Sir Alexander Taylor, the Principal of the College, made the usual statement as to the work and condition of the College during the past year. It will be remembered that a radical change was made in the constitution of the Cooper's Hill College three years ago, when the old system of selecting the candidates for India by a Competitive Examination was done away with. The scope of the institution was widened; it was converted into an ordinary College of England thrown open to all comers. We are told that the new system has worked well. Sir Alexander Taylor said:—"If I am asked how the new arrangement has been found to answer, I reply with such confidence, as is justified by the experience of three years, that it has answered excellently. The change is entirely a sound one. . . . . Its good effects apply with fullest force to those who are working for Indian appointments; but their good example, forming as they do a majority of the students, is exceedingly valuable, and the good results I have described are by no means confined to those gentlemen who have India in view. I claim therefore for the arrangements now in force that they strongly tend towards keeping a spirit of work active in the College, that the stimulus they give is applied where it is most wanted, and that it acts for good not only on those students who are working with a view to Government employment, but also on those who are preparing themselves for the profession at home or elsewhere." Mr. Cross, too, in the course of his address laid stress on the fact that the College was now an open institution, and that any body could take advantage of the education provided at Cooper's Hill without exception. "As the students left the College," observed the Under-Secretary of State for India, "they would have a wide choice, since there would be open to them the 45 or 46 Colonies of our own Empire, and he hoped that as they spread themselves abroad all over the world, they would be able to achieve the same distinction in their far-off homes as they had, or rather as some of them had, achieved distinction at Cooper's Hill." This argument is excellent in its way. There can be no shadow of a doubt that the institution is beneficial to English youths. But the question remains should India pay for it? As a matter of fact, though by the new constitution of the College it is now open to all comers, the Institution continues to be maintained at the cost of the poor and dumb Indian tax-payer. Strange to say, neither Sir Alexander Taylor nor Mr. Cross said a single word on this most important point. The Under-Secretary remarked that his own interest in the College had reference to its work for India; yet he was silent about the financial aspect of the question. When the Duke of Argyll first proposed to establish a special Institution for the training of Civil Engineers for India, he made a promise that he would incur no unnecessary expenditure. It was then calculated that each student would cost only £37 per head; but the actual amount has reached to no less than £370 per head; or ten times the original amount. The average expense of the College has exceeded its receipts by something like £4000 annually, to say nothing of the £58,000 spent for acquiring the property in Cooper's Hill. When the College was established, the promoters of the scheme, of course, assured the public that it would prove a self-supporting institution. But that expectation has not been fulfilled. Since the establishment of the College it has been maintained at the cost of the Indian tax-payer. As the College is now an open institution, and any body can take advantage of the education imparted thereat, common fairness demands that the Indian revenues should no longer be charged with its cost. We do not wish to discuss here the question whether there was any necessity for the original establishment of the College. Suffice it to say that when Mr. Gibson in his place in the House of Commons, moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the working and expense of Cooper's Hill College, two years ago, the Marquis of Hartington, who was then Secretary of State for India, declined to defend the original establishment of the institution. As the advantages of the College are now available to all-comers, bare justice demands that

India should no longer be saddled with its cost. Mr. Bower, an Engineer of Huntingdon, who was present at the recent distribution of prizes at Cooper's Hill College, thanked the Government for throwing the institution open to the country which had enabled him to give his son the best possible training as a Civil Engineer. Mr. Bower should rather have thanked the people of India, for it is at their expense that the College is maintained.

Mr. Cross, in the course of his address insisted on the importance of the students of the College acquiring a good knowledge of accounts. He remarked :—" From time to time he had supplementary estimates placed before him to a very large amount. When he asked how they arose, he invariably found the same reply. Take that case of irrigation works which were planned perhaps 12 or 14 years ago. That was of course, before Cooper's Hill was established ; we should find things better in the future. But 12 or 14 years ago, certain irrigation works were estimated to cost, say 3½ laks of rupees, and after the most careful figuring the engineers came to the conclusion that they would pay 10,15, and in some cases 20 per cent. on the capital outlay. But now we find that whilst they cost, not 3½, but more likely 7 laks of rupees, they paid absolutely nothing in the shape of return. On the other hand the Indian Government was asked for permission to spend 4 or 5 laks more upon them in the hope that they would pay in the future, not 15 or 20 per cent. but perhaps 1 per cent." These remarks we commend to the enthusiastic advocates of a more rapid extension of railway communication in India. The so-called Productive Public Works have, in many cases, proved unproductive even when the rule was, no work might be undertaken on borrowed capital, unless it was calculated to pay 4 per cent upon its capital outlay within 5 years. What the result would be if this rule is done away with, as it is now proposed to be done, may be easily imagined. The financial results of the new undertakings will unquestionably prove most disastrous.

THE MORAL ASPECT OF SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.

SOCIAL problems are generally ticklish topics to deal with. They trench on a variety of interests, and every interested individual rises in rebellion if he finds his corns trod upon. Human society, besides, is so constituted that it must always be associated with a great deal of evil, and in enquiries about social problems it is impossible to keep clear of comparisons. There is no model society to look to, no Utopian standard to judge by, and the student of social science must be to a great extent guided by juxtaposing what results have been attained by what combination of circumstances in different states of society, and in doing so he must unmercifully tread on many foreign corns, and thereby stir up a whole battalion of enemies against him. The case becomes worse in India, if the student should happen to be a member of the subject race, and to venture to compare the condition of his own community with that of his foreign masters. This condition of things has been well illustrated by the hubbub which has just been created by the *Indian Daily News* anent a short, innocent, common-place letter of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra to Mr. Bahramji M. Malabari, of Bombay. The letter was a private one, written solely to acknowledge a present, and with not the slightest idea of publication or public discussion. But M. Malabari's sense of the sanctity of private correspondence seems to be of a very lax nature, and he sent it off-hand to the Editor of the *Times of India*, and took the opportunity of writing a comment on it. The ordinary course would have been for him to write to his correspondent who had shown him the civility to acknowledge his first letter ; but that would have deprived him of the opportunity to pose himself before the public as a reformer. This was not expected of him ; for in a case in which he had a private conversation with a gentleman in Calcutta and had immediately after conveyed the substance of it to the gentleman who happened to be the subject of the conversation, he had expressed, when taxed for this breach of confidence, his utmost contrition, actually twisted his nose and ears, and promised never to do anything of the kind again. It is obvious he has forgotten the lesson. Anyhow the publication has done no harm, and we do not care about Mr. Malabari's ignorance of the amenities of civil society. We cannot, however, let off our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* with the same indifference. He has been the greatest sinner in the business. He published on Tuesday last a telegram under the sensational heading of " An Outrage," giving a single disjointed sentence from the letter to create public ill-feeling against the writer, and emphasized it by an editorial para, in which he characterised the whole letter, which he had not then seen, as " scandalous, "unworthy,"and "a foul libel," and the writer of it as " possessed." In a subsequent issue of his paper he has published the letter, and condemned it for "its tone," " its line of argument", and "its want of good taste and good feeling," and its writer as " exhibiting the most unworthy form of self-appreciation," and "lamentable want of judgment." We publish the letter in another column, and leave our readers to judge how far the strictures are justifiable, and how far race-animosity has prompted it.

The position assumed by Dr. Mitra is that the sum total of immorality among single women in this country would not be perceptibly reduced by widow-marriage. This is the only issue raised by him, and no one, pretending to discuss it honestly and fairly, should depart from it. Accepting it under this condition we hold that it is perfectly right, and no other fair conclusion is possible. According to the last Census of the Bengal Provinces the total population is 69,536,861, of which 34,625,591 are males, and 34,911,270 females, giving an excess of 285,679, females over males. This means that, were all the males mated, there would be a balance of nearly three lacs of women who can never hope to get a husband. This is, however, taking the question in its purely theoretical form ; there are many factors, such as infancy, old age, and particular professions which must exercise a disturbing influence, and we shall, therefore, turn to the civil condition of the people which will afford more practical evidence to deal with. The tables in the Census report under this head give us a total of 34,048,859 married persons, of whom 17,000,536 are males and 17,048,323 females, showing that 47,787 are partly the wives of bigamists or polygamists and partly of men absent from their homes. These figures are particularly significant as regards the question of polygamy, with reference to which some of our social reformers are writing with such exasperating energy. Taking all the 47,787 women to be wives of polygamists, leaving none to represent the wives of absent husbands who may be supposed to be counterbalanced by absentee wives of foreigners, the figures show a ratio of 1 out of every 357 females to be the wife of a bigamist or polygamist. The fact is a Newab here or a Newab there does indulge in the luxury of three or four wives, even as a Peer of the realm in London keeps up for his recreation a private lodging or two in St. John's Wood. A Maharaja may occasionally try the same experiment of domestic felicity, and some unfortunate deluded people get a second wife to save themselves from the horrors of childlessness, and some few wretched Kulin Brahmans make a livelihood of marriage ; but their total number is exceedingly limited and the bulk of the community is strictly monogamous. The total of widows in the Bengal Provinces is 7,401,629, and to provide for even half of this number, we must obtain 3,700,814 of husbands. But, where and how are we to get them ? We have a total of only 1,373,217 widows in the tables. If we could get them all to enter the sacred bonds of marriage a second time, how are we to make up the deficit ? Doubtless there are the unmarried males to fall back upon, for they are in excess of unmarried females owing to the fact of male births being in excess of female births. But they are all infants and boys, and to get at them the rule should be that the candidates for the University Entrance examination should be required to produce a certificate to show that they are married, and not that they are unmarried, as proposed by Mr. Malabari. But when we have got such a rule, the effect of it will be like that of a drop in the ocean. A law enjoining a penalty of six months' hard labour for refusal to marry a widow on the part of a male would scarcely prove more effectual. Indeed, the whole idea is so absurd that we cannot but suspect that reforming zeal has affected the judgment of the reformers. Leaving them aside, we may notice the facts that in every community there is a certain number of males who are willing to marry and we can get no more, and that that number is lower than that of single females, and consequently when the wants of those females are supplied, the balance of females must remain unprovided. Now, this total number of marrying males is taken up by spinsters and the widows are left unprovided; but if a portion of it be taken up by widows, there must be a corresponding number of spinsters left in the position of widows so that the total number of unprovided females will remain undisturbed, and the vices prevalent among them will continue as heretofore. This is a self-evident proposition, and no sane man will question it. It must follow that in Bengali Society there must be a large number of women who can have no prospect of changing their condition of single blessedness, whether it be as widows or as spinsters. This is the inexorable condition of civil society in every part of the world, and Bengal can never be an exception. The ratio may vary, but the proportion of unprovided females must always be large.

Looking to the picture of horrors which the reformers paint of widowed life, it is to be presumed that they hold, and we believe rightly, that married life is better for females than single blessedness. Widows, they say, are more profligate than single women, and if we can get them remarried the amount of immorality in the country would be reduced. But this cannot be, as we have shown above. Supposing, for the sake of discussion, that our arguments under the head are not sound, we must enquire if women in Bengal are less married than in other and more advanced countries. This is what our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* objects to. He holds that " Dr. Mitra has gone out of his way to find illustrations which have no bearing on the question." But if the Dr. had foregone the comparison how could he prove his case ? There cannot be such a state of things as to preclude the possibility of persons remaining widows for the rest of their lives. In every state of society there must be a certain number of widows and life spinsters, and the ratio of the single to the married is the only test that can help the enquiry, and Dr. Mitra has done the best thing possible by accepting the English nation as the highest type of civilization, and the best available standard for his comparison. Where can we have better statistics than among the British nation ? Nor is the Dr. singular in this respect. Mr. Bourdillon, an Englishman, in his Census Report of 1881, has done exactly the same thing. We quote at foot for easy reference the statement he has prepared on the subject. It shows that while in Bengal the ratio of married women is 49·00 per cent., in England it is 33·88 per cent., and accepting the unquestioned major that for women the married state is better than the single one, the conclusion is inevitable that the condition of women in Bengal is over 15 per cent better than in England. Putting together the unmarried women and the widows of the four countries named in the table we come to a total of 66·98 per cent. against 50·98 in Bengal, and that places Bengal to the good by 16 per cent. Of course, it will be urged, and,indeed by the use of the epithets " outrage" " foul libel" "scandalous" and so forth, it has been practically urged, that the 66·98 per cent of Europe are all chaste, and Mr. Malabari's dictum that all the Hindus of India are guilty of infanticide and other crimes, either as principals or as accessories, implies that all or most of the 50·98 per cent of single women of Bengal are unchaste. To offer incense to the *amour propre*, or race-arrogance, or whatever it be of our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News*, we are willing to accept the proposition ; but before we actually do so, we should like to ask him a few questions the replies to which would materially help us in

coming to a decision. Since he has thought fit to notice Dr. Mitra's letter, we venture to think he will not deny us the same condescension for our edification. The first is, if all the single women of Great Britain are chaste, who are they who figure so prominently in the Bastardy returns of that country? Those returns show an average of from 8 to 10 bastards out of every 100 births. This according to the law of average would mean that in England no one can invite a dozen persons to dinner without having at an average a bastard among his guests. In some northern counties of England the ratio is 15 per cent., and in some parts of Scotland the ratio rises to 19 per cent. *i. e.* out of every six women confined annually one is unchaste. We may next ask what are the private lying-in-chambers of which some hundreds are scattered over the country? and who patronize them so as to make them profitable speculations? There are then scores of Foundling Hospitals, and who are the people who drop their new-born infants there? The number of infants come up to several thousands every year. Then there is that skeleton in the cupboard, baby-farming, which out-Herods Herod, and provides for the assasination, according to Dr. Carpenter, of some 12,000 infants every year. There must be a considerable number of vicious women to provide the victims. It is further said that there are some 80,000 fallen women in London alone. Taking the female population of that place at 1,600,000 this means 1 bad woman in every 20. In Calcutta, with a female population of 1,44,239, the C. D. Act returns gave an average of 3,000 unfortunates, or 1 in every 48·07. Of course metropolitan cities are the resorts of many foreigners, and the civil condition of their population must be abnormal, and their statistics cannot be accepted as safe guides, for general conclusions; but as far as they go they do not bear against the people of this country.

We are perfectly satisfied that the guilty women of metropolitan towns form the dregs of society, and should be looked upon as outcastes, whose vices cast so offensive a shadow on general society; but they are for all that integral members of the total of the population, and cannot be overlooked. We cherish the highest respect for the bulk of British women. We sincerely believe that they have attained the highest pitch of excellence in civilization, and are models of perfection in all that is truly noble and great, and it grieves us exceedingly to speak of them in the same breath with their fallen sisterhood. But in the solution of social problems a line of distinction cannot be drawn between them, and the conduct of our contemporary has driven us to the painful duty of taking the good and the bad together for comparison. Atkinses apart, our English readers will, we make no doubt, at once see that we are dwelling on statistical averages, and have not the most distant idea of giving them offence. They are perfectly well aware that no society can exist without some immorality amidst it, and that a condemnation of that immorality does not, and cannot, imply any offence to the good elements of it. They know that civilization promotes contrasts, and higher the civilization of a nation the greater the contrast, from the utmost perfection to the most grovelling bestiality, and they cannot shirk the fact Had we the materials at hand in regard to Bengal we would have entertained no hesitation to produce them here, to come to the exact truth. But statistical science in India is yet in its infancy, and no urgent necessity has yet arisen for the establishment of some of those European social institutions which we have referred to above. All that we have now to urge is that on mere guess, in the entire absence of proof, it is unfair to condemn our people and denounce them as far worse than some other people in whose case proofs to the contrary are overwhelming. A Malabari may have the "hardihood" to do so; and by his inveterate iteration and reiteration of unproved and unprovable questions may establish his claim to the bays of a senior Optime in hardihood of diction; but our contemporary of the British Indian Street should not have on the one hand encouraged that person to befoul the character of a whole nation, and on the other sought shelter under the specious plea of the impropriety of "calling a spade a spade." We do not care to controvert his maxim, but we have a right to insist upon his acting up to it impartially.

Dr. Mitra advocates the remarriage of widows on the broad ground of individual liberty, and as we entirely agree with him it is not necessary for us to enter upon that question here. We should have liked to make a few remarks on the scheme proposed by Mr. Malabari for the suppression of "Infant marriage in India;" but we have no space now to spare for them. The scheme may form the theme of a future article.

No. 16.—*Statement comparing for Bengal and for other countries the Proportions of those who are unmarried, married or widowed in every* 100 *of the population.*

Country.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
England. (1871) ..	61·28	35·11	3·60	58·57	33·88	7.54
Scotland. (1871) ...	66.09	30·61	3·29	62·85	28.71	8.43
Ireland. (1871) ...	67·08	29·25	3.67	61·96	28.58	9.46
France. (1876) ...	53·36	41·29	5 33	48·26	40·83	10.90
Mean of four European countries....	61·95	34· 06	3·97	57·90	33.00	9·08
Bengal	46·71	49 ·30	3 98	29·71	49·00	21,27

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IT HAS been settled now that Lord Dufferin will be our next Viceroy. We are glad to hear that the English Press warmly approve of His Lordship's appointment to the Viceroyalty of India. Lord Dufferin's name has been before the public for a very long time, and his reputation as a statesman, a diptomatist, an administrator, and an author stands very high in public estimation. He has served his Government in various capacities, and wherever he was he performed the duties entrusted to his care with zeal and ability. His eminent diplomatic abilities have been spoken of in the highest terms, and his profound knowledge of eastern questions marks him out as a specialist who will possess rare qualifications in dealing with Central Asian difficulties. That His Lordship posseses great pluck and extraordinary tact has been abundantly proved by his mission to St. Petersburgh, Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt. He left his mark wherever he has been, and this is no ordinary praise. He comes out to India with the reputation of a statesman who has an intimate knowledge of Indian affairs. He was Under-Secretary of State for India from 1864 to the early part of 1866, and possessed the thorough confidence of his chief—Sir Charles Wood. He was brought up in the School of Lord Halifax, and that itself is a guarantee of his broad and liberal views regarding Indian questions, and his large symyathies with the natives of the country. We will all welcome him with joy, and we have every reason to hope that he will be a worthy successor of the illustrious statesmen who preceded him in the Viceroyalty of India.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Landholders of Bengal and Behar requested the Bengal Government to furnish them with copies of the reports of the Divisional Commissioners on the provisions of the Amended Tenancy Bill, submitted in conformity to the requisition contained in the Government Circular dated 24th May last. These reports were due on the 14th of last month. It is well known that they are now under the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling. We regret to hear that His Honor has refused to comply with the request of the landholders. His Honor says that these reports "will no doubt be published in due time by the Government of India. It is for that Government, and not the Government of Bengal, to give such reports to the public." We cannot understand the motive of His Honor in this refusal. If the landholders had got the reports in time they would have been able to give their best consideration to them, and a great deal of misconception might have been removed. We make no doubt that the reports will be published "in due time," but by the time they are exposed to public view, the fate of the Tenancy Bill will probably be sealed, and their publication would be worse than useless. It is very much to be regretted that the Bengal Government should choose to work in the dark, and thus give rise to misconceptions and misunderstandings in matters of such vital importance to the people.

SOME VERY glaring defects in the present Copyright Law of India, having been brought to the notice of the Legislative Department, Mr. Ilbert is now engaged in preparing a proper Copyright Act. The present Copy-right Act, being Act 20 of 1847 is thirty-seven years old, and is necessarily unable to cope with numerous difficulties brought about by the general increase of literary and educational activity. It is ostensibly "an Act for the encouragement of learning," and as such cannot adequately protect indigenous works of Art. So insufficient are the provisions of the Act for present requirements that it is thought easier to have a new Act altogether, than attempt to bring it up to a serviceable order by make-shifts of the present day known as amendments. It is said that the proposed Act will confer copy-right on newspaper telegrams, but it is not likely that the subject of newspaper copy-right will be so generally dealt with as is supposed in some quarters, owing to the great practical difficulties that lie in the way.

MR. H. M. HYNDMAN, whose articles on the "Bankruptcy ofIndia" created so great a sensation when they appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* six years ago, writes to *Justice*, the organ of the Social Democracy in England, to say that the ruin of India is imminent. He is firmly convinced that the apathy and indifference of the English people with regard to India cannot fail to bring about, ere long, a fearful economical and political catastrophe, and for this they ought to be prepared. The soil is being seriously impoverished and returning scantier crops each year over a large and increasing area. Consequently with a growing population, the inhabitants are worse and worse fed; famines are more frequent than in former times, and more dangerous when they come. "We take out of India every year without any return *at least* £20,000,000 a year. For what? In order that our capitalists and our retired officials should live in ease and luxury on the starvation and misery of the unfortunate ryots of India. For, £20,000,000 a year, drained systematically out of such a poor country as India, means, and must mean, continued impoverishment and ruin now and for generations to come, unless it be stanched." An insurrection, Mr Hyndman believes, not of a mutinous army but of ruined people, is certain within the next few months or years. A gloomy picture indeed! Mr Hyndman appears to be an alarmist of no ordinay type. There is a dash of truth, however, in all his fustian and tawdry rhetoric. But if we try to winnow out the chaff from the wheat very little remains behind to repay our trouble. This much we can assure Mr Hyndman that 'an insurrection of a ruined people,' is an event which is not likely to happen in our generation at least, and he need not, therefore, alarm peace-loving, quiet, sober people by painting in such hideous colours the coldest and cruellest economical tyranny which has been since the days of ancient Rome.'

CHITTAGONG seems to enjoy an enviable immunity from all the evils which flesh is heir to. The material prosperity of the people, says the Commissioner, is an undisputed fact. There are no paupers. The possession of wealth is widely diffused among all classes of the community. Rack-renting is unknown, and a fair rent, fixity of rates, and free right of sale are universally recognized. Mortality is diminishing, and the general health of the people is excellent. O! for a muse of fire to sing the praises of this happy Indian Arcadia! We know our readers are curious to know to what fortunate combination of circumstances the Chittagong Division owes this prosperity. It is nothing more nor less than the system of land tenure which prevails in the Division. Every individual is the possessor of a small plot

of land or interest in land. Every individual is the lord of his own castle and domain, and there is no grasping and avaricious zemindar to harass and impoverish the poor tenant. There is also another happy condition of things. Those individuals who possess their own plots of land are not obliged to pay rents. This exemption from the disagreeable necessity of paying rents is chiefly found in Government estates. The balances due from Government estates, complains the Commissioner, are very large. The outstanding balance of land revenue due from Government estates rose from Rs. 1,04,803 to Rs. 1,21,412. This was of course due to special causes, and Government can well afford to forego a large share of their dues to bring about a happy condition of things like what is depicted above. The only practical difficulty, says the Commissioner, under the existing Rent-law, which needs a remedy, is the difficulty of realizing undisputed rents from under-tenants. The tenants pay no rents, but that is a difficulty which ought not to be taken into consideration when the prosperity of the Division is ensured by abstention from paying this tyrannical land tax. Let us hear what His Honor has to say on this subject: "The Lieutenant-Governor has always recognized the relatively prosperous condition of the people of these eastern deltaic districts, and he would point out that the main object of the Tenancy Bill is to establish throughout Bengal those equitable and salutary principles of fair rent and fixity of tenure which differentiate the larger part of this Division from less fortunate portions of the province. The substantive provisions of the Tenancy Bill will find in existence, in large tracts of the eastern districts, those wholesome relations between landlord and tenant which elsewhere, it may be hoped, they will tend to establish, while the procedure chapters should supply those facilities for realizing rents, the want of which is generally deprecated, as much in the interests of Government as of the zemindars throughout the Province." To our mind 'these so-called equitable and salutary principles of fair rent and fixity of tenure,' would soon introduce the dead-level system into the Province, and complete that agrarian revolution which would gladden the hearts of radical reformers. If the Tenancy Bill be passed, the other portions of Bengal would share in the prosperity of these deltaic districts, and landlords, in foregoing their rents, would help in diffusing the possession of wealth among all classes of the community. A happy prospect indeed!

THE *Bharat Mihir* of Mymensing brings to public notice another failure of justice in a case in which a European was concerned. One Kalu Sekh, an *umedwar*, who is said to have unlawfully trespassed on the boat of one Adam Rosen, an Inspector on the Dacca Mymensing Railway—but not without the distinct invitation of Rosen's servant—was severely assaulted by him with fists and the butt end of a gun, and had two teeth broken and loosened. Kalu Sekh made his complaint for grievous hurt, and had a cross charge laid against him for trespassing on the Sahib's boat with dishonest intent. Rosen objected to be tried by the native Deputy Magistrate on the score of his being a European British-born subject. And although on enquiry he turned out to be merely a German and not a British-born subject, the Magistrate Mr. Glazier had both the cases transferred to his own file, and sentenced Kalu to two months' hard labour, and let go Rosen—whom the Magistrate himself admits to be "too free with his fists"—with a paltry fine of 25 rupees which, let us hope, will materially encourage this most exemplary young man to cultivate with greater zest the manly art of self-defence. In an alleged case of trespass brought by some Reverend resident of Calcutta some time ago the Presidency Magistrate very properly held that, although the defendants made a great noise in the compound, they could not be punished for trespass, because they were on the premises on the invitation of one of the servants. In Kalu's case, also, one of the servants, who recognised him, and the *Sareng* of the boat, invited him on board, and although Kalu committed no mischief, and although no dishonest purpose whatever (except perhaps the unpardonable effrontery of appearing as an *umedwar* before His Germanic Excellency) was disclosed, the poor man, who was a stranger in the country, and whose pleader had no notice of the date of the trial, was summarily tried and punished severely. On the other hand Rosen—who is distinctly proved to have hit Kalu in the face with fists and the butt-end of his gun which he had brought out to shoot, or at any rate to frighten him with; to have broken one tooth and loosened another; to have hit him again on the face in the *presence* of the Police Constable and Head Constable so as to make the nose bleed profusely,—is awarded a punishment which would not be sufficient in the simplest case of assault. Rosen attributes the dislocation of the teeth (which by itself amounts to grievous hurt according to Sec. 319. I. P. C.) to the fall which Kalu had from the roof of the boat to the boat-man's cooking-place or into the river and the Magistrate believes his story alternative as it is. Next, we find the martial German marching, *gun on shoulder*, to the Police station and severely assaulting Kalu, because, forsooth, he says Kalu had abused him. But the Head Constable distinctly deposes that Kalu, merely *said something* in his defence—which of course made the Sahib very angry. So profusely did the poor fellow's nose bleed that there was blood on his face and on the floor. The Magistrate admits that the story of Kalu's abusing Rosen is very uncertain, yet he makes allowances for Rosen's excitement and *possible* provocation and deems that a fine of 25 Rs. would suffice. Supposing the provocation to be of the gravest character (though the evidence in this case discloses no provocation whatever) the punishment for causing *simple* hurt is imprisonment for one month or 500 Rs. fine or both.—We really are at a loss to understand why Rosen should not have been found guilty of causing grievous hurt, or why, if even found guilty of causing simple hurt only, a severer punishment should not have been meted out to him, or why the poor *umedwar*, with his broken teeth in the bargain, should have been sent to jail for two months. The attitude of our criminal courts presided over by European Judges and Magistrates whenever Europeans are implicated in the cases before them is calculated to excite the gravest apprehension in the public mind and nobody knows where matters will stop if they are allowed go on in this fashion.

WE HAVE just heard an anecdote which is worth reproducing in illustration of the recent exhibition of temper and pugilistic propensity at the Presidency College. Some years ago, Mr. Tawney when lecturing in that College, saw a boy chewing a betel leaf. He turned round and said, "my dear friend, it would be an advantage, if you would finish your breakfast at home, before you start for your class." The offender hung down his head, expressed his utmost contrition, and then went out and washed his mouth. Mr. Tawney has never had to complain of another misconduct of the kind in his class.

A COMMISSION consisting, we understand, of Professors Tawney, Rajkrishna Banerji, Pedler, and Rowe, and Babus Nilmani Mukerji and Bipin Behari Gupta, has been appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Presidency College students who took part in the improper demonstration against Mr. Webb. The Commission held its sittings in the Senate House, on Friday and Saturday last, and has examined most of the students, taking care to note down what each had to say in his defence. Most of the students have pleaded "not guilty," and their statements were corroborated in many instances by the testimony of their fellow students and Professors. Some, however, have, we understand, pleaded 'guilty.' We must say that we admire the truthfulness of these young men who have had the moral courage to come forward and confess their guilt, in order to exculpate their innocent fellow students, from groundless imputation of guilt. Their manly behaviour gives the lie to the malicious insinuation that our young men are wanting in truthfulness and moral courage, and will, we are sure, raise them in the estimation of their fellow students and their Professors. We hope the authorities will deal with their faults with leniency.

The appointment of the Commission itself is a significant fact and is a great concession. It ought to have preceded the summary and wholesale punishment of a large class of 96 young men. We are, nevertheless, glad to find that better opinion has at last prevailed, and the innocent will have a chance of being honourably acquitted. We have only to request that even in the case of those whose guilt is established justice will be tempered with mercy, and that no punishment will be inflicted as is likely to goad them to despair. They have after all not been guilty of so heinous a crime as to deserve so extreme a punishment as a year's rustication, which will blight the prospect of many of them. Severe punishment can only embitter their feelings and those of their fellow students all over the country. Conciliatory measures are most effective on occasions like this, and as the students were in a painful state of suspense for some time a mitigation in the punishment will be gratefully accepted by them. Why should the European Professors of our Colleges forget that kindness and firmness combined are more effective in maintaining discipline than any amount of severity and sleeve-tucking. If they are at all anxious to command the respect of their students they have only to follow in the wake of gentlemen like the late Professors Paulson, MacCann and Sutcliffe, who were deservedly held in high esteem.

In conclusion we cannot sufficiently condemn the action of those who have sent in an anonymous communication to the Principal implicating some 14 students. We do not know if this has been done at the instigation of men who ought to have known better and ought to have been ashamed of converting young men of respectable birth into informers. We hope not. If the author of the anonymous communication had any body to accuse why did he not do so openly instead of casting his darts from behind a cover? We trust the Commission will not allow itself to be influenced by communications like these, but will proceed on the merits of the case. The result of their deliberations will be anxiously watched by the native community.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes:—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its subtitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S., F L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes:—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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„ Roghoonath Sahai, Bankipore	6	10	0

,, Gobind Chunder Ghosal, Sehore.....	6	10	0
,, Modoosoodon Mookerjea, Sooltangunge.....	12	0	0
,, Hurry Mohan Sanyal Darjeeling.....	6	10	0
,, Rooplal Das, Dacca.....	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—10*th September* 1884.

General—3rd Sept—Moulvie Syed Wajid Hossein Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, leave for fifteen days, from 28th July last.

Baboo Rojoni Kanto Mookerji to act as Sub Depy Colr of Jhendia in Jessore, during absence of Baboo Nogendro Lal Mitter,, from date he joined his apptmt.

Mouvlie Syed Obedullah, Depy Magte and Depy. Colr. Backergunge, leave for 17days, in extension of leave granted, 12th June last.

4th Sept—Mr A W R Cadell, Asst Magte, and Colr Patna, is vested with the powers of the Depy. Colr.

Baboo Nadia Chand Dutt temply to be a Sub-Depy Colr, of the fourth grade, in Pooree, for employment on land registration work of that dist, from 9th March last.

5th Sept—Baboo Ganendro Nath Pal, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Siligoree, Darjeeling, temply to be a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, seventh grade, vice Baboo Ashutosh Sircar, second in that grade.

6th Sept—Mr A Smith Offg Comr Presidency Divn, is confirmed in that apptmt. from 1st July, 1884, vice Mr J Monro, retd.

Mr C T Metcalfe, C S I Offg opium agent, Behar, to be Comr of the Orissa Divn and Supdt of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, vice Mr A Smith, but will continue to act in his present apptmt.

Mr J A Hopkins, Magte and Colr, Noakholly on leave to be a Magte and Colr, first grade, vice Mr C T Metcalfe C S I

Mr E H Ruddock, Magte and Colr Rajshye, to be Magte and Colr, second grade vice Mr J A Hopkins.

Mr P Nolan, Offg Magte and Colr, Shahabad, to be a Magte and Colr, third grade vice Mr E H Ruddock.

Mr Nolan will continue to act in second grade of Magtes and Colrs.

Mr G Stevenson, Tempy Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, second grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr A W Paul.

Mr Stevenson will continue to be employed on his present deputn in Assam.

Mr K G Gupta temply to be a Jt-Magte and depy Colr, second grade, vice Mr R Cornish.

Mr K G Gupta will continue to act in first grade of Jt-Magtes and depy Colrs.

Mr E F Ainslie, tempy Depy Magte and depy Colr, Sungoo, Chittagong Hill Tracts, leave for 35 days from 9th inst, or subsequent date.

Baboo Abinash Chunder, Mookerjee to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and is posted to the Serajgunge Sub-divn of the Pubna dist.

Moulvie Abul Khair Mahomed Abdus Subhan to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and is posted to the sudder station of Maldah.

Kumar Ramendar Krishna to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and is posted to the sudder station of Rajshahye.

The following promotions and confirmations are made in the grades of Sub-Depy Colrs—

Confirmed in the First Grade.

Mr E J B Chapman, vice Moulvie Shere Ali.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Bose, vice Baboo Annoda Prosad Sen.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Sen, vice Baboo Radha Kant Banerjee.

Baboo Annoda Prosad Patuc, vice Baboo Mohendra Chunder Mozoomdar.

Baboo Jugut Chunder Roy, vice Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee.

Munshi Nusseeruddin, vice Baboo Jugut Chunder Shome.

Baboo Bunkoo Behary Buxee, vice Baboo Gobind Chunder Bysack.

Munshi Nusseeruddin will continue on his present deputn under the Public Works Dept, Railway Branch of this Govt.

The following officers are apptd to be Sub-Depy Colrs of the second grade:—

Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy *a* vice Mr E J B Chapman.

Baboo Radha Kissore Set *a* vice Babu Dwarka Nath Bose

Baboo Pitumber Banerjee *a* vice Baboo Jogendro Nath Sen.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen *a* vice Baboo Annoda Prosad Patuck.

Baboo Grish Chunder Sircar *a* vice Baboo Jagut Chunder Roy.

Baboo Bepin Behary Pramanick, vice Munshi Nuseeruddin

Baboo Sosi Bhusan Sen, vice Bunkoo Behary Buxee.

Baboo Shiva Prosonno Sen, vice Baboo Shama Churn Dass.

Mr J C Lloyd, vice Baboo Sree Nath Gupta.

Moulvie Abdool Wassy Ahmed, vice Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee.

(*a*) These officers will continue to be employed as Tempy Sub-Depy Colr of the first grade.

The following officers are appointed to be Sub-Depy Colr of the third grade:—

Baboo Kartick Chunder Roy Chowdry *b* vice Baboo Nobin Chunder Boy.

Moulvie Nujimuddin Ahmed *b* vice Baboo Radha Kissore Sett,

Baboo Koylash Chunder Das *b* vice Baboo Pitumber Banerjie.

Baboo Hurri Mohun Sanyal *b* vice Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen.

Moulvie Wahedullah, *b* vice Baboo Girish Chunder Sircar.

Baboo Pran Kissen Das, *b* vice Baboo Shosi Bhusan Sen

Moulvi Sujat Ali Ahmed, vice Baboo Shiva Prosono, Sen.

Baboo Bhary Lall Mookerjee, *c* vice Mr J C Lloyd Baboo Satya Tarun Mookerjee, *b* vice Moulvie Abdool Wassay Ahmed.

Baboo Sita Nath Mookerjee, *b* vice Baboo Doorga Mohun Ghose, deceased.

(b) These officers will continue to be employed as Tempy Sub Depy Colrs of the second grade.

(c) This officer will continue on his present deputn under the P W D Railway Branch of his Govt.

Advertisements.

Wanted for the Bhagulpore Municipal Committee a Secretary on a salary of Rs 200 per mensem for two months *viz.*, for October and November 1884.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to the 18th September 1884.

Shib Chunder Bannerjee,
Vice-Chairman.

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Petitions for presentation to Parliament may be sent to this Association.

"NATIONAL ANTHEM FOR INDIA" FUND.

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PATHURIAGHATA RAJBATI,
Calcutta, 20th August 1884.

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NOTICE.

"The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1885 to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1885.

The salary of the Professorship is ₹ 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects:—

(1) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.
(2) The Law relating to Damages.
(3) The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion, and the Law of Property in Navigable and Non-navigable Rivers.
(4) The Law relating to the Transfer of Immoveable Property, *inter vivos*.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1885, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture."

CHARLES. H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 4th September 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the currency Office, Public Debt Office, Government Savings Bank and the Government account at the Bank of Bengal will be closed from 24th September to 5th October both days inclusive, except for Council bills and interest drafts which will be paid on the days when the Bank of Bengal is open for business.

পতাকা।

নূতন সাপ্তাহিক সংবাদ ও সাময়িক পত্র।

আগামী ২রা কার্ত্তিক শুক্রবার হইতে প্রকাশিত হইবে।

মেট্রপলিটান ইনষ্টিটিউশনের অধ্যাপক, বঙ্গবাসীর ভূতপূর্ব্ব সম্পাদক Babu Ganendrolall Roy, M.A. B.L. সম্পাদিত।

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সোমপ্রকাশের আকারের রয়াল চারি ফর্ম্মা থাকিবেক। সুন্দর রঙ্গীন কাগজের মলাট থাকিবে। কাগজ ও ছাপা ভাল।

বিজ্ঞাপন—প্রতি পঙ্‌ক্তি অর্দ্ধ আনা মাত্র।

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লেখকগণের নাম;—

শ্রীযুক্ত প্রসন্নকুমার বসু, M.A. B.L.। প্রমথনাথ মিত্র, Barrister-at-law, "তর্কতত্ত্ব" প্রণেতা। যোগেন্দ্রনাথভট্টাচার্য্য, Honors in law "ব্যবস্থাকল্পদ্রুম" প্রণেতা। গিরীন্দ্রকুমার গুপ্ত, M.A., B.L। উমেশচন্দ্র ঘোষ B.L সঞ্জীবচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়। চন্দ্রশেখর মুখোপাধ্যায়। শিবনাথ শাস্ত্রী। নগেন্দ্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায়। কালীপ্রসন্ন ঘোষ। প্রসন্নকুমার লাহিড়ী, M.A প্রেম চাঁদ বৃত্তিধারী। দামোদর মুখোপাধ্যায়। নবীনচন্দ্র বিদ্যারত্ন Prof. M. Inst। ডাক্তার রামদাস সেন। কালীবর বেদান্তবাগীশ। সত্যব্রত সামশ্রমী। বরদা প্রসাদ ঘোষ। M.A. Medalist in Science, (কেবল মাত্র বিজ্ঞান সম্বন্ধে লিখিবেন)। সূর্য্যকুমার অধিকারী Fel. Cal. Univ।

বিলাতের পত্র লেখক—শ্রীআশুতোষ চৌধুরী, B.A. with Honors, Cam. Univ. দ্বিজেন্দ্রলাল রায় M.A.

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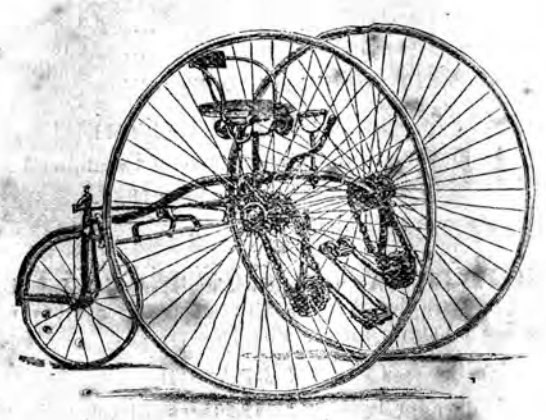

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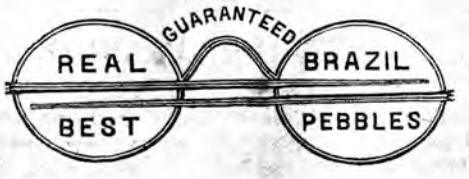

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